

than seventy miles including the alpine over the mountains. This was an exceptionally long front for a defensive operation and it was threatened continually with incursions at weak points of the long line, such as the point where the present blow was delivered at a point where the line tapered off to a thin outpost.

Lacked Natural Defenses.
The old line, moreover, had no rivers to natural defenses. Now, however, the front is greatly shortened, with the entire front massed and backed by natural defenses. Thus, strategically, the invading forces are standing with a wide and turbulent mountain stream before them, on the edge of winter, before confronting an army which is re-forming rapidly along the new line.

But the strategic issues are not confined to those bearing upon the situation in the Venetian front. There also must be taken into consideration the Trentino front, which heretofore has been distinct and separate in the war operations. The Venetian front runs perpendicularly to the Adriatic, whereas the Trentino front runs horizontally eastward from Lake Garda and is little more than thirty miles away from the Carnian front in that direction to-day, heard heavy gunfire to the northward, so that attention must be turned in two directions—eastward to the new Venetian front and westward to the Trentino front from Lake Garda eastward.

One of the last arrivals from the Italian front, however, was a report of a dangerous, circuitous trip along by-roads to avoid the enemy scouts. The trip, he reported, entered some of the towns early on Sunday and soon found the towns empty, the only people being the few townspeople remaining. Another of the late arrivals said he saw soldiers breaking into jewelry shops and running into the street with their hands filled with watches and jewelry, while at other places having things of value were being seized.

While the retreat was on the enemy continued to push forward close to the retreating army, the rear guard holding the pursuing forces at most points. One of the late arrivals from the Italian front, however, was a report of a dangerous, circuitous trip along by-roads to avoid the enemy scouts. The trip, he reported, entered some of the towns early on Sunday and soon found the towns empty, the only people being the few townspeople remaining. Another of the late arrivals said he saw soldiers breaking into jewelry shops and running into the street with their hands filled with watches and jewelry, while at other places having things of value were being seized.

Thus the commanders battled against the enemy and also against the abnormal situation, with all its terrors, miseries and fatigues, which follows in the wake of a vast rearward movement.

One of the most remarkable features of the retreat was the manner in which the Third Army, occupying the southern part of the old line, effected its escape from the envelopment threatened by the Second Army's enforced rearward movement.

New Blow to Yield.
Even after the order to fall back was issued, however, the Duke of Aosta's main stood to their guns, unwilling to quit the field they had won with such heroic sacrifice, until the boom of the enemy guns began to tell on the line, and then they turned their rear. Then began the stupendous movement rearward and sideward, with the enemy hovering close along the line of withdrawal and Italian bersaglieri brigades, sacrificing themselves to permit the main columns to get clear with their guns and munitions.

The movement was complicated by the fact that few of the main roads ran east and west, most of them running north and south. Also there were but three bridges across the Tagliamento, which stream it was necessary for the columnal traffic to cross in moving westward.

While the Second Army was giving ground steadily in the earlier stages of the Austro-German thrust, the Third Army had held its own, not yielding a foot although a heavy bombardment had been kept up all along its front. When heavy enemy artillery fire began to be directed at the line, the Third Army turned its rear, however, it was recognized that the position was a precarious one for such a vast assemblage of men and war materiel. This led to serious consideration of the question of a retreat, and it is believed the order was issued late on October 25 or early the following morning.

It is the judgment of military experts that this removal under ordinary conditions would require a full month, yet it was accomplished within an almost incredibly small fraction of that period and with exhibitions of fortitude and displays of endurance under hardships and inevitable suffering almost without parallel.

During the retreat the Third Army had become separated from the Second, leaving a gap. Into this gap enemy forces pushed forward and soon put into operation a cunning device. Austrian soldiers were dressed in Italian uniforms so as to permit them to spread out over the country or mingle with the Italian forces on both sides of the gap. The Austrians thus garbed were enabled to advance unopposed and then opened fire with machine guns on retreating parties. Some of the Austrians were smuggled forward in motor lorries and then turned against the westward moving forces.

Conditions for the retreating army became worse as the days passed and the supplies grew scarcer. Many men died along the road from exhaustion. However, with all the inevitable misery, terror and tragedy attending such a gigantic operation the army itself has been preserved, with most of its artillery and supplies, although the best informed military opinion believes that another two hours delay in Cadorna's

order to retire would have resulted in the loss of the entire Third Army. "The Italian cavalry has emulated the deeds of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava," said a British officer who has been following the operations on the Italian front. Ever since the opening of the war the Italian cavalry men have been chafing because the mountain warfare offered no opportunity for employment of their branch of the service. They were drafted into infantry and bomb throwing contingents, and into the aerial service. Now, however, they have had the chance to prove that the cavalry is not an "obsolete as crossbow men," as one writer put it. In fact, the successful retirement of the Italian army was due very largely to the heroism of the mounted troops.

Cavalry Work Brilliant.

The splendid maneuvering of the cavalry in great masses and their reckless charges in the face of streams of machine gun bullets are regarded by military observers as constituting one of the most brilliant features of the fighting on this front. Charges of entire brigades were executed with perfect precision and control. Many different feints were performed. Machine guns could not stop them. Some regiments were virtually annihilated, but their sacrifice was not in vain, inasmuch as they protected the road over which the Third Army passed to safety. The stories of heroism are inspiring. The troops whose spirits are recovering. In other branches of the service, also, brave deeds were performed. For instance, the physicians in charge of the military hospitals in the Venetian front refused to leave the front to remain with their patients. It was suggested that they draw lots for the choice of a few who should remain behind, but all insisted on staying at their posts.

POPE WARNS WOMEN.

Privil Valley Residents Escape Austro-German.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rome, Nov. 3.—Through the intervention of the Pope the women living in the Privil valley were saved from the dreadful fate awaiting them under the Austro-German occupation. The Holy Father instructed the clergy to warn the women of their peril if they remained in the invaded region. This warning contributed to the complete exodus which preceded the advent of the Germans. Most of the soldiers' wives and children who have arrived here admit they owe their safety to the priests.

SEES GRAVE OUTLOOK.

Rome "Tribuna" Says Still More Aid Will Be Needed.
Rome, Nov. 3 (delayed).—In an energetic editorial the *Tribuna* points out the grave situation which Italy's army is facing, with perhaps a graver situation to come.

"It is useless to claim that Italy's army has escaped destruction by a retreat, thereby outwitting the enemy's plan to prostrate us politically and militarily all in one blow," says the paper. "These are hard times, and it is necessary that our allies collaborate to reestablish the equilibrium. In the face of reality, it is folly to talk about the Austro-Germans having foundered. We believe that this is now only the initial phase of the enemy campaign, though it may be the folly of desperation for the enemy to hope to secure decisive results by a long Italian campaign, concentrating here all his available forces. The next step in the campaign will be one of resistance on the part of the Italian army, and only patient resistance, both military and moral, can deliver us from the enemy, and, perhaps, give us victory. We have no other recourse but to fight, fighting for all we are worth."

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHTER.

Ambassador at Rome Says Italy Faces foe in Readiness.
Special Dispatch to The Sun. Washington, Nov. 3.—A much more cheerful view of the situation on the Italian front was taken here to-day as the result of official dispatches received both by the State Department and the Italian Embassy. Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page in Rome reported to the State Department that Gen. Cadorna successfully had consolidated his positions, that good order prevailed, and that the Italians apparently were prepared to give battle to the invaders.

According to official advices received at the Embassy here the Italians in their retreat to the Tagliamento saved all of their magazine and munitions depots, which have been gathered in refueling stations in preparation for the winter campaign. As a result of a nine days rear guard action it was said none of these had fallen into the enemy's hands. "Strong French, English and Italian forces," said the dispatch, "are massed with superior resources which guarantee that the Italian armies have overcome the most difficult phase, namely, to organize their line of defense."

The same dispatch said that the French contingents had been received enthusiastically along the way to the front. In Brescia the residents met the French troops at the station and a parade was held through the city, followed by the whole populace, the French troops presenting arms before the Garibaldi statue. The Italian army, it was reported, was now an Italian citizen, although some time ago she manifested her intention of becoming an American, taking out first citizenship papers before war was declared.

FINLAND SIGHTED TORPEDO AS IT HIT

Only One Man Saw Periscope of U-Boat—No Time to Give Alarm.

HOW VESSEL WAS SAVED

More Than 100 Struggled in Water—American Field Service Men All Safe.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Two score members of the American field service who were returning home on the American transport Finland after completing their enlistments reached Paris to-day. The Finland was torpedoed by a German submarine about 9:30 Sunday morning. Daniel Prescott of Medford, Mass., in the ambulance service, was the only man who saw the submarine. He was on watch duty on the starboard bow of the ship at the time.

"The weather was rather misty," said Prescott, "and I was looking over the sea when I observed what appeared to be a periscope a quarter of a mile away on the starboard side. I hastened across the deck to report, and then saw the wake of a torpedo coming toward the ship. This was followed almost immediately by a heavy explosion."

"The ship listed, the whistle was sounded, men poured out on the decks and lifeboats were lowered. I got off in one of the boats. The sea was rather smooth at the time, but while the men were being picked up by the lifeboats a squall arose, rendering the sea very choppy."

Officers Struck to Ship.
"Some of the men were in the water for half to three-quarters of an hour. Many of the crew of the Finland left the ship, but later returned and assisted in bringing her into port. The officers of the vessel remained aboard. They directed the work of picking up the survivors and later of bringing the ship in. I reached port in a patrol boat. The Finland was docked shortly after 9 o'clock that night."

Joseph Malone of Rochester, N. Y., said he had just finished breakfast and was sitting in the saloon with six other ambulance men when the torpedo hit just forward of and below them. They were thrown from their chairs and covered with a cloud of coal dust which poured in from the bunkers. All seized life preservers and hastened on deck. Malone said he was thrown out of the ship as it was launched and remained in the water for twenty minutes. He saw nearly a hundred men struggling in the water, but all were provided with life preservers. He, with Arthur Wheeler, New York city, returned to the Finland.

Crew Kept Aboard Decks.

On the trip to port all the crew except those in the engine room were ordered above decks with life preservers, only going below a few minutes at noon to get something to eat. Wilfred Dillon of Pawtucket, R. I., an ambulance man, was in the crew's next when the torpedo struck. With two members of the crew he slid down the deck on a cable and all succeeded in reaching the lifeboats.

All of the members of the ambulance service were saved. Among those on board were: David H. Mills, Chicago; Joseph S. Weeks, Dorchester, Mass.; Harold E. Selick, New York; Norman R. Johnson, Peoria; E. J. Bloom, Peoria; Prof. Walter Hall, Princeton; John May, Summit, N. J.; E. E. Winlow, Ware, Mass.; Gilbert E. Ogilvie, Terre Haute, Ind.; Arthur Brine, Boston; Daniel J. Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.; Lester J. King, Alston, Mass.; and Hawley Quist, Reading, Pa.

NEW BALKAN DRIVE LIKELY.

Germans Said to Plan Restoration of King Constantine.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 3.—Prof. Burrows of Kings College publishes a letter declaring he has strong evidence that the Germans intend to launch soon a great attack toward Salonica for the double purpose of brushing aside the Allies' army in that area that is intimidating Greece, restoring Constantine to the throne and completing German domination of the Balkan countries.

The letter, which appears in the *Times*, has caused a variety of comment but is generally credited as altogether probable unless the Allies concentrate such forces in Italy as to demand the full strength of the Central Empires there.

Mme. Matzenauer Anti-German.

The concert managers for Margaret Matzenauer, Hansel & Jones, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the prima donna is neither German nor pro-German. Mme. Matzenauer, though born in Germany, is now an Italian citizen, although some time ago she manifested her intention of becoming an American, taking out first citizenship papers before war was declared.

FLIES TO VIRGINIA IN 2 HOURS 25 MINUTES

Lieut. Baldoli Takes 2 Passengers on Return Trip.

Lieut. Baldoli, the Italian army aviator who has been making exhibition flights at Mineola field the last week, returned in his big Pannini airplane to Langley field, near Hampton, Va., yesterday, making the trip in two hours and twenty-five minutes. He left Mineola at 12:30 o'clock and reached Langley field at 2:55.

Many New Yorkers saw the aviator pass over the city on his return. He skimmed over north Brooklyn and then passed across Manhattan above Columbus Circle. His trip to Langley field was along the coast. His mechanic and a member of the Italian Embassy accompanied him.

Placed from Mineola aviation field the aviator struck directly an altitude of 4,000 feet. Over the field was a quivering wind and haze and clouds but a few hundred feet above ground that he navigated the higher altitude for him, but in passing over New York he was able to dip low enough for persons to hear the hum of the engines.

Lieut. Baldoli, with his nine passenger Caproni, made a flight from the Mineola field later in the afternoon. With several passengers aboard he swung over Hempstead, Garden City and Brooklyn, returning to the field from Coney Island.

GERMANS RETREAT ON 13 MILE FRONT

Continued from First Page.

nonade was intermittent on the rest of the front. German (Day)—Rain and fog restricted the fighting activity of all the armies. In Flanders the enemy maintained an intense fire on the town of Diamant and the adjoining lines. During the night of Thursday we completed, without interruption from the enemy, the removal of our line from the Chemin des Dames, which had been intended for some considerable time past. All our movements remained unobserved by the enemy, who up to midday yesterday still maintained a lively fire on the positions which had been given up by us.

Field Marshal Haig reported to-night hostile attacks against British positions south and west of Paschendaele, which were repulsed after sharp fighting. He also said the Germans had captured an advanced British position near the Ypres-Roulers railway in the morning and that it was retaken later in the day.

FORCED TO RETREAT.

Germans Enlured on Crest of Chemin-des-Dames.
By The Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 2.—The foreshadowed retreat of the Germans at the Chemin-des-Dames took place yesterday, when the immediate effects of the recent French victory followed a German retreat along a fifteen mile front. The superb efforts of the Germans to hold this rampart at the cost of immense losses were thus annulled.

The best elements of the German Crown Prince's army, the great part of their effectives and were compelled to go to the rear to reconstitute their diminished ranks. Those Germans left along the crest of the Chemin-des-Dames had been compelled to suffer daily and nightly an incessant enfilading fire from the French guns emplaced in positions wrested from the Prussian vanguard division during the battle of Malmesbury.

WRECK BELGIAN PLANTS

Germans Are Carrying on Systematic Destruction.
HAWA, Nov. 3.—The Belgian Government continues to receive details of the Germans' systematic destruction of manufacturing plants in Belgium. Organized wrecking crews have been engaged in dismantling blast furnaces, those of the John Cockerill Works, near Liege, disappearing one by one, and two already have been completely destroyed. The engines and machinery are being removed with the stocks of raw material.

Seven out of eleven rolling mills at Gueugre-Marthaye have been removed, as well as at Grivegnée, where nothing remains but the steel works, which the Germans are working for their own needs.

ECONOMIC FORCE TO CRUSH TEUTONS

Allies Preparing to Exert Full Power of Great Resources.

LORD CECIL EXPLAINS

German Exhaustion Will Be Terrible Disaster if War Is Prolonged.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 3.—Lord Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, impressively stated to *The Sun's* correspondent the British attitude toward economic pressure upon the Central Empires in relation to the general conduct of the war and in the after the war period. It is the most definite authoritative declaration that has been made dealing with the fearful responsibility Germany assumes in pressing the war to a point where the whole world faces economic exhaustion, with the result that Germany's enemies will be compelled to recoup their own depleted stores of essential things before it would be possible for Germany to obtain materials without which economic and even human life will be well-nigh impossible in Germany.

After denying that the forthcoming allied conference in Paris will discuss war aims and explaining that it will be devoted exclusively to the consideration of military and economic means of prosecuting the war effectively Lord Cecil said:

"It is undesirable for the Allies to state their terms of peace and their war aims while Germany has given no indication of her attitude toward the war. It is determined to take all she can get at the war's end and fears to make a statement of her objects now lest she should be found to it later when, possibly, she might be in a position to demand more."

Economic Power Counts.

"Sooner or later the vigor and extent of the economic offensive of the Allies will exert a decisive influence on the result of the war. The allied nations include a population ten times that of the Central Empires and their wealth is in the same proportion, if not greater. It would be not less than criminal to fail to employ in its fullest extent this economic power. Failure to do so would mean a longer war and more bloodshed and misery. It would be possible to accomplish more in that direction if all the Allies should act together with their utmost power."

"The mere economic facts of the situation show a steadily increasing danger of a worldwide shortage of many necessities which is bound further to increase. Germany's enemies now control the sources of the greatest part of these necessities, and even if no concerted effort is made, no definite policy agreed upon, yet manifestly after the war the allied nations first must supply their own requirements for these things to rehabilitate their own economic establishments. After that they must provide for the needs of neutrals before those of Germany possibly could get any attention."

Supply Growing Smaller.

"The longer the war continues the less there will be to go around. This aspect of the problem apparently is not well understood abroad. Some of the German papers write as if they understood that the Allies are organizing for a united economic attack against Germany after the war."

"Whether the Allies unite in using their vast, undoubted power or not, the fact remains that if the war goes on much longer there can be only a great economic disaster for Germany after the war."

COALITION CABINET IS FORMED IN SPAIN

Marquis de Alhucemas Becomes the Premier.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—A monarchical national coalition cabinet has been formed by Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto de Alhucemas, who takes the post of Premier. The cabinet includes: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Alvarado; Interior, Senor Balmori; Finance, Senor Ventosa; Public Works, Alcala Zamora; Justice, Fernandez Rida; War, Juan de la Cueva; Marine, Amalia Jimeno; Public Instruction, Senor Rodas.

The cabinet comprises three Democrats, two Catalunians, two friends of Maura, one friend of Romanones and one independent.

HERTLING EXPECTED TO ASK POPE'S AD

London "Times" Sees Significance in Choice of German Chancellor.

PEACE MOVE IS AWAITED

New Official to Control Prussia's 17 Votes in the Federal Council.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times. Copyright, 1917, all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 3.—The *London Times* points out that as Count von Hertling, the new German Imperial Chancellor, is a Roman Catholic, "the appointment unquestionably means that Germany will redouble her efforts to use the Pope as a tool in her peace maneuvers. She could hardly have proclaimed her purpose with greater clearness."

It is reported from Berlin that Chancellor von Hertling will be relieved of his duties by the end of the month, in holding the post of the presidency of the Prussian Ministry by the selection of a vice-president from the ranks of the Prussian deputies.

The Chancellor will control Prussia's seventeen votes in the Federal Council. Although a Hessian by birth and a Bavarian by virtue of his late office, he automatically becomes a Prussian subject in his new capacity.

UNITY FOR CHANCELLOR.

von Hertling to Have Cooperation of All Parties.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—Chancellor von Hertling evidently will have behind him, at the start at least, the united support of all parties in the Reichstag except the Conservatives and Radical Socialists. As in countries with the parliamentary system, he will be backed by the majority of the Reichstag, which is the basis of confidence from the majority, obtained after his speech outlining his policy.

The question regarding the attitude of all parties in the Reichstag, which was an editorial in to-day's *Forwards*, which says:

"The Social Democratic party is one of the parties composing the Reichstag majority. It has indeed declined to enter the new Government, but not because it desires to make difficulties for the new Government. It will, on the contrary, support this administration vigorously so long as it carries out energetically and with loyalty the programme of the majority party, including, namely, the introduction of equal suffrage in Prussia, the creation of chambers of labor and the abolition of political parties."

"Caution Seems Advisable."

"If the Socialists decline to enter the Government it is because a certain amount of caution seems advisable. The Socialists form only a minority within the majority parties. Even though an agreement has been reached relative to a practical programme of action for the immediate future there still remain deep differences on important questions of basic viewpoint which render advisable that the Socialists retain a certain freedom of action."

These differences, it may be expected, in accordance with the previous plan of action of the Social Democratic party, will be deferred until after the war unless raised in the meantime by actions of the Government or non-Socialistic parties, so that the practical programme

of action mentioned would seem to suffice to insure collaboration by the Socialists for a considerable period. The German authorities think it advisable to clip the wings of the Prussian Legislature financially before the power is turned over to an under house elected on equal suffrage. The bill on budget rights, mentioned recently as part of the Prussian reform programme, forbids the lower house to introduce new appropriations in the budget or increase the items submitted without the permission of the Government.

Lords Have Stabilizing Power.

The House of Lords is authorized, if the lower house rejects the standing appropriation of the budget, to demand a revote or a discussion in a conference committee of both houses. The bill also provides for the continuance of the standing appropriations of the preceding budget if the estimates are not passed at the opening of the fiscal year.

The announcement that the King of Prussia had approved the Government measures on Prussian reform for immediate introduction in the Diet and that the Hertling administration would attempt to push them through without delay has removed one of the most menacing menaces to the continuing support of the Government by the followers of Scheideemann.

According to the Chancellor's organ, the *Germania*, the Reichstag will be convened in mid-November especially to listen to the declarations of the new head of the Government.

The new National Liberals platform adopted by the Reichstag committee of the party, according to Berlin advices, seems to promise active cooperation of the National Liberals with the Reichstag majority in the introduction of the electoral reform as necessary to conform to the wishes of the Emperor's recent message on the subject.

The platform desires the abolition of the political censorship, or at least its introduction in the Diet and the removal of civil authorities. It says that the party is prepared to work on a reform of labor legislation along the lines mentioned by the National Liberals in their platform. It demands the immediate settlement of the Prussian electoral reform as necessary to conform to the wishes of the Emperor's recent message on the subject.

A slight rift in concord appears in the platform's paragraph on the peace policy in which, while assenting to the

KAISER TO MICHAELIS.

Emperor Thanks Retiring Chancellor for His Work.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.—Emperor William's autograph letter to Dr. Georg Michaelis, the retiring Chancellor, reads: "I am unable to deny the weight of the reasons for your resignation and I have by decree complied with your request for release from the office of Chancellor, President of the State Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"In difficult times you, with self-sacrifice and readiness, responded to my call and performed useful service in the highest offices of the empire, the State and the fatherland. I cannot forget your pressing to you my thanks and my acknowledgment of your faithful, untiring labor."

"As a token of my esteem I confer upon you the Chain of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle. The decoration goes herewith. Hoping you will continue gladly to place your powers at the service of the fatherland, I remain your well disposed Emperor-King."

SAYS 22 MEN STARTED WAR.

"Twenty-two kings, princes, dukes and grandees make up the rest of the European empire and they are the ones who started this war," said Dr. Henry van Dyke, former United States Minister to the Netherlands, in a speech in Carnegie Hall before the League for Political Education yesterday. "But there are some seven or eight million people between us and the Potsdam peace treaty and there is just one way to reach them—like we play football, make a wedge and drive in."

Dr. van Dyke's subject was "Our Country's Science in This War." Women composed most of his audience.

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IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE, therefore for the company to furnish election returns.

To help keep the lines open for more important calls, please do not ask the operator for returns on Election Night.

You can still further help to avoid congestion of the lines at this critical period by refraining from calling the newspapers for returns.

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